

§ 556.380

tissue). A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residues in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animals.

(b) The safe concentrations for total maduramicin ammonium residues in uncooked edible chicken tissues are: 0.24 parts per million in muscle; 0.72 parts per million in liver; 0.48 parts per million in skin; and 0.48 parts per million in fat. A safe concentration refers to the total residue concentration considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 5229, Feb. 2, 1989]

§ 556.380 Melengestrol acetate.

A tolerance of 25 parts per billion is established for residues of the parent compound, melengestrol acetate, in fat of cattle.

[59 FR 41241, Aug. 11, 1994]

§ 556.410 Metoserpate hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.02 part per million is established for negligible residues of metoserpate hydrochloride (methyl-*o*-methyl-18-epireserpate hydrochloride) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.420 Monensin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of monensin is 12.5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. The tolerances for residues of monensin are:

(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver*. 0.10 part per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle, kidney, and fat*. 0.05 ppm.

(iii) *Milk*. Not required.

(2) *Goats*—(i) *Edible tissues*. 0.05 ppm.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) *Chickens, turkeys, and quail*. A tolerance for residues of monensin in chickens, turkeys, and quail is not required.

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See §§ 520.1448 and 558.355 of this chapter.

[64 FR 5159, Feb. 3, 1999, as amended at 69 FR 68783, Nov. 26, 2004; 72 FR 56897, Oct. 5, 2007]

§ 556.425 Morantel tartrate.

A tolerance of 0.7 part per million is established for *N*-methyl-1,3-propanediamine (MAPA, marker residue) in the liver (target tissue) of cattle and goats. A tolerance for residues

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–11 Edition)

of morantel tartrate in milk is not required.

[59 FR 17922, Apr. 15, 1994]

§ 556.426 Moxidectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of moxidectin is 4 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Fat (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 900 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Liver*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 200 ppb.

(iii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 50 ppb.

(iv) *Milk*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 40 ppb.

(2) *Sheep*—(i) *Fat (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 900 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Liver*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 200 ppb.

(iii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 50 ppb.

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See §§ 520.1454 and 522.1450 of this chapter.

[65 FR 36617, June 9, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 76930, Dec. 8, 2000; 70 FR 36338, June 23, 2005; 70 FR 76163, Dec. 23, 2005]

§ 556.428 Narasin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of narasin is 5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Chickens (abdominal fat)*. The tolerance for parent narasin (the marker residue) is 480 parts per billion.

(2) [Reserved]

[66 FR 23589, May 9, 2001]

§ 556.430 Neomycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of neomycin is 6 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. Tolerances are established for residues of parent neomycin in uncooked edible tissues as follows:

(1) *Cattle, swine, sheep, and goats.* 7.2 parts per million (ppm) in kidney (target tissue) and fat, 3.6 ppm in liver, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.

(2) *Turkeys.* 7.2 ppm in skin with adhering fat, 3.6 ppm in liver, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.

(3) *Milk.* A tolerance is established for residues of parent neomycin of 0.15 ppm.

[64 FR 31498, June 11, 1999]

§ 556.440 Nequinat.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of nequinat in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.445 Nicarbazin.

A tolerance of 4 parts per million is established for residues of nicarbazin in uncooked chicken muscle, liver, skin, and kidney.

[42 FR 56729, Oct. 28, 1977]

§ 556.460 Novobiocin.

Tolerances for residues of novobiocin are established at 0.1 part per million in milk from dairy animals and 1 part per million in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle, chickens, turkeys, and ducks.

[47 FR 18590, Apr. 30, 1982]

§ 556.470 Nystatin.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of nystatin in or on eggs and the uncooked edible tissues of swine and poultry.

§ 556.480 Oleandomycin.

Tolerances are established for negligible residues of oleandomycin in uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, and swine at 0.15 part per million.

§ 556.490 Ormetoprim.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Tolerances.* A tolerance of 0.1 part per million (ppm) is established for negligible residues of ormetoprim in uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, ducks, salmonids, catfish, and chukar partridges.

[64 FR 26672, May 17, 1999]

§ 556.495 Oxfendazole.

Cattle: A tolerance is established for total oxfendazole residues in edible cattle tissues based on a marker residue concentration of 0.8 part per million (ppm) fenbendazole in the target liver tissue. A fenbendazole concentration of 0.8 ppm in liver corresponds to a total safe concentration of oxfendazole residues of 1.7 ppm in liver. The safe concentrations of total oxfendazole residues in other uncooked edible cattle tissues are: muscle, 0.84 ppm; kidney, 2.5 ppm; and fat, 3.3 ppm. A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total drug residue in the target animal. A safe concentration is the total residue considered safe in edible tissue.

[55 FR 46943, Nov. 8, 1990]

§ 556.500 Oxytetracycline.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total tetracycline residues (chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline) is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Beef cattle, dairy cattle, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, finfish, and lobster.* Tolerances are established for the sum of residues of the tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline, in tissues and milk as follows:

(1) 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle.

(2) 6 ppm in liver.

(3) 12 ppm in fat and kidney.

(4) 0.3 ppm in milk.

[63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998, as amended at 66 FR 46370, Sept. 5, 2001; 69 FR 6557, Feb. 11, 2004]

§ 556.510 Penicillin.

Tolerances are established for residues of penicillin and the salts of penicillin in food as follows:

(a) 0.05 part per million (negligible residue) in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.

(b) Zero in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens, pheasants, quail, swine, and sheep; in eggs; and in milk or in any processed food in which such milk has been used.